LABOUR MARKET MONTHLY

JANUARY 2011

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HIGHLIGHTS

LATEST OBSERVATIONS
(seasonally-adjusted, month-over-month and year-over-year)

In Nova Scotia January 2011:

- Labour force increased 0.4% over December 2010 to 501,300 and increased 1.1% over January 2010.
- Employment increased 1.4% to 453,800 over December 2010 to and decreased 1.3% over January 2010.
- Unemployment decreased 8.3% over December 2010 to 47,500 and decreased 0.8% over January 2010.
- The unemployment rate decreased 0.9 percentage points over December 2010 to 9.5%.

In Canada January 2011:

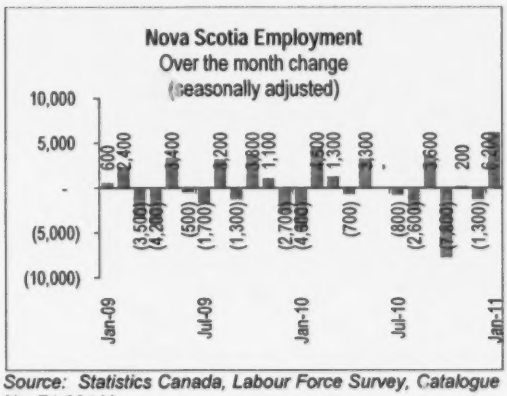
- Labour force increased 0.6% from December 2010 to 18.7 million and increased 1.4% over January 2010.
- Employment increased 0.4% from December 2010 to 17.2 million and increased 1.9% over January 2010.
- Unemployment increased 2.6% over December 2010 to 1.4 million and declined 5.1% over January 2010.
- The unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points over December 2010 to 7.8%.

On a three-month moving average basis, unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in January 2011 increased 0.1 percentage points over December 2010 to 6.3 percent. The lowest unemployment rate, 4.0 percent, was in Regina, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 9.9 percent, was in St. Catherines - Niagara, Ontario.

TRENDS
Year-to-date (January 2011)

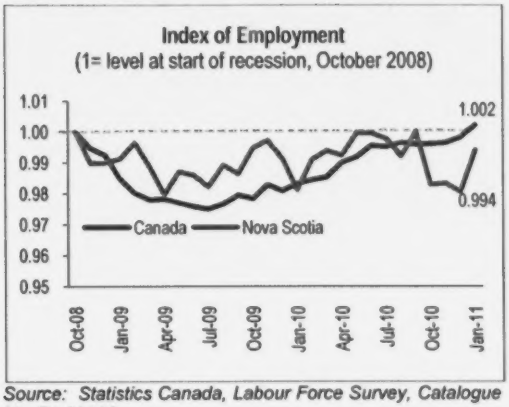
Employment in January 2011, increased by 6,200, or 1.4 per cent, from the previous month continuing the pattern of volatility in seasonally adjusted labour market results that began at the start of the global recession in October 2008.

Despite positive employment growth in January, there is no clear established upward or downward trend. Given the volatility over last two years, the huge gain in January should be viewed with caution. Volatile employment levels may reflect employer uncertainty about the timing of a full recovery. Employers could be waiting for more signs that the recovery is here to stay with increasing demands for their goods and services before continuing their hiring trend. All the increase in employment over December came from part-time employment, which grew by 6,600 while full-time employment saw a slight drop of 500.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Compared with January 2010, seasonally adjusted employment is up by 5,900 or 1.3 percent. While Canada has returned to its pre-recessionary employment level (peak: October 2008), Nova Scotia remains below its pre-recession employment levels, with the January gains pushing in the right direction. The speed of the global recovery will establish when Nova Scotia employment recovers to pre-recession levels.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

Nova Scotia's labour supply remains near historic highs with an increase of 0.4 per cent over December 2010 and a gain 1.1 per cent over January 2010. Those gains pushed labour force participation rate up by 0.3 percentage points over December 2010 to 64.4 per cent and by 0.5 percentage points over January 2010.

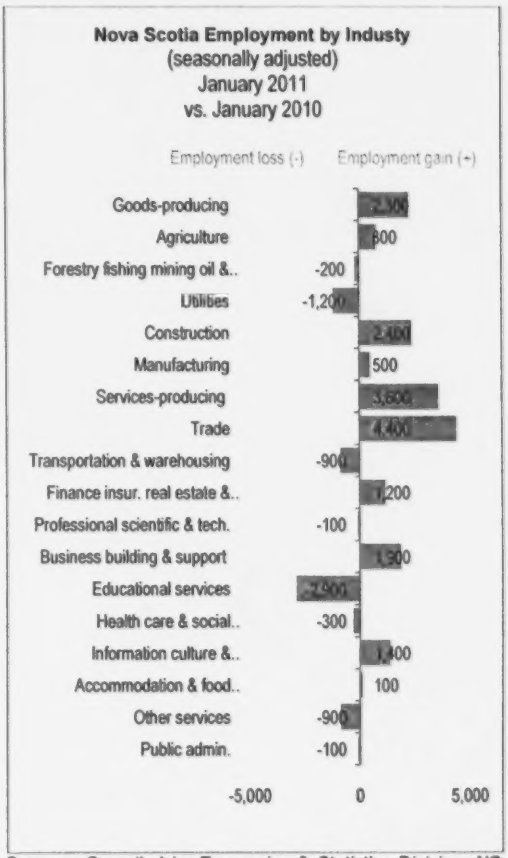
Comparing the labour force survey estimates for January 2011 to January 2010, employment grew at a faster pace than labour supply causing the unemployment rate to fall 0.2 percentage point to 9.5 per cent. On a monthly basis, the increase in employment also grew at a faster pace than labour supply dropping unemployment rate from 10.4 per cent in December 2010 to 9.5 per cent in January 2011.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics
Nova Scotia (Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
Population ('000)	775.9	778.9
Labour Force ('000)	495.8	501.3
Employment ('000)	447.9	453.8
Full-time ('000)	359.8	366.3
Part-time ('000)	88.1	87.5
Unemployment ('000)	47.9	47.5
Unemployment (percent)	9.7	9.5
Participation (percent)	63.9	64.4
Employment (percent)	57.7	58.3

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

January 2011 employment by industry results revised many trends observed in 2010. Overall employment grew in services industries in January 2011.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

Unadjusted data for the sub-provincial regions shows mixed results for January 2011:

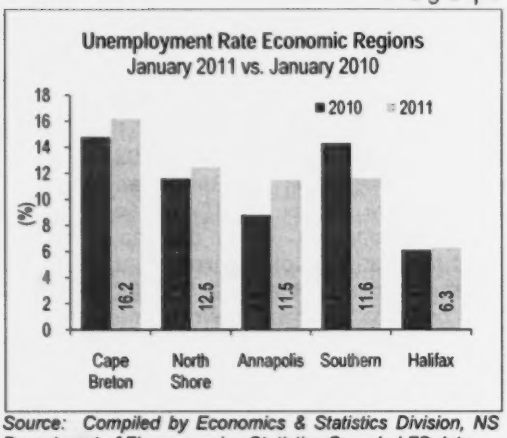
- The Cape Breton region reported a drop of 1.7 per cent in employment for January 2011 over December 2010. The labour force had a 1.0 per cent decline for the same period. Thus the net impact was a net increase of 0.6 percentage points in the unemployment to 16.2 per cent for January 2011. Compared to January 2010, employment has not changed while the labour supply grew by 1.6 per cent causing the unemployment rate to climb from 14.8 per cent to 16.2 per cent, a gain of 1.4 percentage points.

- For the North Shore region employment levels dropped by 1.6 per cent for both January 2011 over January 2010 and over December 2010. Labour supply in both time periods had slight declines. The final net impact on the unemployment rate was a increase of 1.2 percentage points over January 2010 and 0.9 percentage points over December to produce an unemployment of 12.5 per cent for January 2011.

- The Annapolis region had declines its employment for both January 2011 over January 2010 and December 2010. This resulted in the unemployment rate increasing by 1.1 percentage points over December 2010 and 2.7 percentage points from January 2010 to 11.5 per cent in January 2011.

- The Southern region saw employment drop by 3.6 per cent over December 2010. Compared to January 2010, employment in January 2011 is up 2.8 percent. The unemployment rate for January 2011, at 11.6 percent, is up 0.4 percentage points from December 2010, but down 2.7 percentage points from January 2010.

- Employment in the Halifax region is up slightly from December but no change from January 2010. With labour supply growing slightly faster than employment, the end results is a slight upward adjustment to January 2011 unemployment rate to 6.3 per cent, up 0.1 percentage points from December and 0.2 percentage points from January 2010.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.
NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving averages and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are large.

Technical note – January 2011

The results of the January 2011, Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey are based on the revised postcensal population estimates from the 2006 census to construct the size and distribution of the survey sampling. Therefore, comparison of previous labour market reports using 2001 census population is not a statistically valid approach.

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
- Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
- Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
- Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
- Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
- Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

About the Labour Market Monthly provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

KEY EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES

Jan-Sep 2010 vs. Jan-Sep 2009

(Q4 2010 will be released February 28, 2011)

Nova Scotians' wages and salaries have grown faster than the national average. In the first nine months of 2010, total wages and salaries were $12.6 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented an increase of 4.2 percent over the same period 2009. Canada's total wages and salaries were $556.1 billion, representing an increase of 3.7 percent over the same period 2009. In the first nine months of 2010, Nova Scotians earned about 2.3 percent of national wages and salaries.

Total Wages & Salaries ($ millions)

	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010
Canada	536,142	556,133
Nova Scotia	12,087	12,593

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006
Note: Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

In Nova Scotia in the first nine months of 2010, $2.6 billion (20.3 percent of total wages and salaries) were earned in goods producing sectors and $10.0 billion (79.7 percent of total wages and salaries) were from the service sectors. Manufacturing (8.5 percent) and construction (7.9 percent) were the largest goods sectors. The largest service sectors were professional and personal service industries (16.0 percent), public administration (14.1 percent), trade (13.4 percent), and health care and social assistance (13.1 percent).

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based, millions - actual)

Industry	*Jan-Sep 2009*	*Jan-Sep 2010*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	$2,422	$2,553	5.4
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	216	233	8.3
Mining & Oil & Gas	139	127	-8.9
Manufacturing	1,050	1,070	2.0
Construction	904	997	10.3
Utilities	113	125	9.9
All Service Producing	9,665	10,041	3.9
Trade	1,634	1,683	3.0
Transportation & Storage	513	499	-2.7
Information & Cultural	307	312	1.8
Finance & Real Estate	836	873	4.5
Professional & Personal Service	1,898	2,018	6.3
Educational Services	1,144	1,223	6.9
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,582	1,655	4.6
Public Administration	1,216	1,225	0.7

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Labour Income, 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006. Numbers may not total due to rounding
Note: Public Administration is total of federal, provincial and local administration.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Jan-Nov 2010 vs. Jan-Nov 2009

(December 2010 will be released February 24th, 2011)

In the first eleven months of 2010, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 4.0 percent over the same period in 2009. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 3.5 percent. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings in the first ten months of 2010 were $93.16 lower than Canada's (or 89.0 percent of the Canadian average).

In Nova Scotia in the first eleven months of 2010, average weekly payroll employment (seasonally adjusted) was 402,667 (excludes self-employment), a 2.6 percent increase over the same period 2009. In comparison, Canada's average weekly employment was 14.7 million, an increase of 0.8 percent over the same period 2009.

Average Weekly Earnings and Employment		
	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate (Includes Overtime, All Employees)		
Jan-Nov 2009	$822.44	$729.48
Jan-Nov 2010p	$851.47	$758.31
Average Weekly Employment (Number, All employees)		
Jan-Nov 2009	14,551,997	392,643
Jan-Nov 2010 p	14,665,284	402,667

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026[p] preliminary

Average Weekly Earnings by Industry Nova Scotia (including overtime)			
Industry (NAICS-based)	Jan-Nov 2009	Jan-Nov 2010p	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**$729.48**	**$758.31**	**4.0**
Goods Producing	*878.20*	*921.96*	*5.0*
Construction	842.49	873.62	3.7
Manufacturing	830.32	880.67	6.1
Service Producing	*702.82*	*729.20*	*3.8*
Trade	549.41	569.45	3.6
Transportation & Warehousing	805.43	807.32	0.2
Information & Culture	1,021.85	998.89	-2.2
Finance & Insurance	993.48	978.41	-1.5
Professional, Scientific & Technical	972.52	1,046.18	7.6
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	562.44	569.06	1.2
Educational Services	770.45	857.74	11.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	733.86	752.30	2.5
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	488.99	519.51	6.2
Accommodation & Food Services	328.12	341.93	4.2
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	620.72	619.33	-0.2
Public Administration	1,007.21	1,019.47	1.2

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Table 281-0026
[p] preliminary

In the first eleven months of 2010, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased by 5.0 percent over the same period in 2009 to $921.98, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 3.8 percent to $729.20. For industries for which data is available, average weekly earnings in the first eleven of months of 2010 ranged from $341.93 in accommodation and food services industries to $1,046.18 in professional, scientific and technical services.

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Jan-Nov 2010 vs. Jan-Nov 2009

(December 2010 will be released February 17th, 2011)

In the first eleven months of 2010, there was an average of 45,047 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits (excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits). This figure is 0.4 percent lower than in the same period in 2009. Nationwide, there were 985,111 beneficiaries, a 6.6 percent decrease over the same period in 2009. In Nova Scotia, EI benefit payments in the first eleven months of 2010 were 0.6 percent higher than in the same period 2009. Nationwide, EI benefit payments were 2.7 percent lower.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits				
	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
Jan-Nov 2009	1,054,559	19,540.9	45,241	791.5
Jan-Nov 2010p	985,111	19,003.5	45,047	796.1

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-000
[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Jan-Sep 2010 vs. Jan-Sep 2009

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicate that there was an average of 126,750 public sector employees in Nova Scotia in the first nine months of 2010, an increase of 0.3 percent over the same period 2009. The government sector increased 0.4 percent to 118,545 while the business enterprises sector decreased 0.5 percent to 8,205. The federal government figure increased 0.4 percent to 24,204. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.0 percent to 10,509.

Public Sector Employment
Nova Scotia

	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010	%Change
Federal (incl. Military)	24,113	24,204	0.4
Military	*10,306*	*10,509*	*2.0*
Provincial General	12,005	12,011	0.1
Health & Social Services	30,977	31,032	0.2
Universities & Colleges	12,647	12,155	-3.9
Local General	17,621	17,932	1.8
School Boards	20,728	21,209	2.3
Total Government	**118,090**	**118,545**	**0.4**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,249**	**8,205**	**-0.5**
Federal	5,832	5,590	-4.1
Provincial	1,927	2,124	10.2
Local	490	491	0.2
Total Public Sector	**126,339**	**126,750**	**0.3**

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.
Note: Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries decreased 0.6 percent in the first nine months of 2010 over the same period 2009 to $488.9 million, with 94.3 percent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.7 percent from government business enterprises.

Public Sector Wages & Salaries
Nova Scotia ($'000)

	Jan-Sep 2009	Jan-Sep 2010	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	$139,797	$140,344	0.4
Military	*57,448*	*59,507*	*3.6*
Provincial General	52,228	49,659	-4.9
Health & Social Services	119,450	118,716	-0.6
Universities & Colleges	53,742	51,954	-3.3
Local General	30,499	31,038	1.8
School Boards	67,776	69,350	2.3
Total Government	**463,491**	**461,060**	**-0.5**
Government Business Enterprises	**28,411**	**27,815**	**-2.1**
Federal	21,743	21,390	-1.6
Provincial	5,348	5,077	-5.1
Local	1,320	1,348	2.1
Total Public Sector	**491,902**	**488,875**	**-0.6**

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.
Note: Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

ABOUT THE LABOUR MARKET MONTHLY

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutionalised residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available online at: www.gov.ns.ca/finance.

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2011

Data for:	Release Date:
January	*February 4, 2011*
February	*March 11, 2011*
March	*April 8, 2011*
April	*May 6, 2011*
May	*June 10, 2011*
June	*July 8, 2011*
July	*August 5, 2011*
August	*September 9, 2011*
September	*October 7, 2011*
October	*November 4, 2011*
November	*December 2, 2011*
December	*January 2012*

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-X; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

Inquiries or suggestions with regards to the *Labour Market Monthly* or data contained within are welcome and should be directed to:

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[1] *Effective March 10, 2006, the Labour Market Report replaces the former Employment Situation Report and Labour Market Report of the Economics & Statistics Division.*

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in Labour Force Survey Products and Services, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and salaries: is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises

employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, Estimates of Labour Income, Catalogue No. 13F0022-X or refer to:
http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings and Hours, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-X or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.

Employment Insurance Statistics: The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly reports official statistics on the operation of the Employment Insurance Statistics Program and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the Labour Force Survey reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises. Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, Canadian Statistics module; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at: http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
Characteristics				Canada				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,496.3	27,814.8	27,840.8	344.5	27,496.3	27,814.8	27,840.8	344.5
Labour force ('000)	18,415.3	18,557.8	18,664.2	248.9	18,120.5	18,377.8	18,367.9	247.4
Employment ('000)	16,887.2	17,145.3	17,214.5	327.3	16,541.1	17,087.2	16,877.0	335.9
Employment full-time ('000)	13,630.9	13,835.8	13,866.9	236.0	13,184.4	13,645.2	13,426.2	241.8
Employment part-time ('000)	3,256.3	3,309.6	3,347.6	91.3	3,356.8	3,442.0	3,450.8	94.0
Unemployment ('000)	1,528.2	1,412.5	1,449.6	-78.6	1,579.4	1,290.6	1,490.9	-88.5
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	7.6	7.8	-0.5	8.7	7.0	8.1	-0.6
Participation rate (%)	67.0	66.7	67.0	0.0	65.9	66.1	66.0	0.1
Employment rate (%)	61.4	61.6	61.8	0.4	60.2	61.4	60.6	0.4
				Newfoundland and Labrador				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	427.8	429.0	429.1	1.3	427.8	429.0	429.1	1.3
Labour force ('000)	253.5	259.2	259.9	6.4	242.9	252.1	247.3	4.4
Employment ('000)	215.7	222.9	227.8	12.1	200.6	217.1	212.6	12.0
Employment full-time ('000)	184.3	191.1	194.1	9.8	168.4	185.1	177.7	9.3
Employment part-time ('000)	31.4	31.8	33.6	2.2	32.2	32.0	34.9	2.7
Unemployment ('000)	37.8	36.3	32.1	-5.7	42.3	34.9	34.7	-7.6
Unemployment rate (%)	14.9	14.0	12.4	-2.5	17.4	13.8	14.0	-3.4
Participation rate (%)	59.3	60.4	60.6	1.3	56.8	58.8	57.6	0.8
Employment rate (%)	50.4	52.0	53.1	2.7	46.9	50.6	49.5	2.6
				Prince Edward Island				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	116.4	117.9	118.2	1.8	116.4	117.9	118.2	1.8
Labour force ('000)	78.8	79.4	79.6	0.8	75.6	77.3	76.6	1.0
Employment ('000)	71.1	69.9	70.6	-0.5	66.0	66.9	65.6	-0.4
Employment full-time ('000)	57.5	57.9	58.6	1.1	51.4	54.2	52.6	1.2
Employment part-time ('000)	13.6	12.0	12.0	-1.6	14.5	12.7	13.0	-1.5
Unemployment ('000)	7.8	9.4	9.0	1.2	9.6	10.3	11.0	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	9.9	11.8	11.3	1.4	12.7	13.3	14.4	1.7
Participation rate (%)	67.7	67.3	67.3	-0.4	64.9	65.6	64.8	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	61.1	59.3	59.7	-1.4	56.7	56.7	55.5	-1.2
				Nova Scotia				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	775.9	778.9	778.9	3.0	775.9	778.9	778.9	3.0
Labour force ('000)	495.8	499.4	501.3	5.5	484.5	494.7	490.9	6.4
Employment ('000)	447.9	447.6	453.8	5.9	432.9	446.3	440.2	7.3
Employment full-time ('000)	359.8	366.8	366.3	6.5	341.2	361.3	348.4	7.2
Employment part-time ('000)	88.1	80.9	87.5	-0.6	91.7	85.0	91.8	0.1
Unemployment ('000)	47.9	51.8	47.5	-0.4	51.6	48.4	50.7	-0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	10.4	9.5	-0.2	10.7	9.8	10.3	-0.4
Participation rate (%)	63.9	64.1	64.4	0.5	62.4	63.5	63.0	0.6
Employment rate (%)	57.7	57.5	58.3	0.6	55.8	57.3	56.5	0.7

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
				New Brunswick				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	615.4	618.2	618.5	3.1	615.4	618.2	618.5	3.1
Labour force ('000)	393.6	391.0	388.4	-5.2	382.9	382.4	376.2	-6.7
Employment ('000)	357.7	354.1	353.1	-4.6	343.0	347.9	337.7	-5.3
Employment full-time ('000)	304.5	299.4	297.8	-6.7	287.7	291.5	280.3	-7.4
Employment part-time ('000)	53.2	54.7	55.4	2.2	55.3	56.4	57.4	2.1
Unemployment ('000)	36.0	36.9	35.3	-0.7	39.9	34.5	38.4	-1.5
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	9.4	9.1	0.0	10.4	9.0	10.2	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	64.0	63.2	62.8	-1.2	62.2	61.9	60.8	-1.4
Employment rate (%)	58.1	57.3	57.1	-1.0	55.7	56.3	54.6	-1.1
Characteristics				Quebec				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	6,475.8	6,539.3	6,545.4	69.6	6,475.8	6,539.3	6,545.4	69.6
Labour force ('000)	4,208.1	4,274.0	4,296.2	88.1	4,131.7	4,231.8	4,214.8	83.1
Employment ('000)	3,868.4	3,953.7	3,956.8	88.4	3,762.2	3,927.3	3,849.5	87.3
Employment full-time ('000)	3,117.9	3,205.9	3,194.2	76.3	2,986.9	3,124.7	3,060.1	73.2
Employment part-time ('000)	750.6	747.8	762.6	12.0	775.4	802.5	789.4	14.0
Unemployment ('000)	339.6	320.3	339.4	-0.2	369.5	304.5	365.3	-4.2
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	7.5	7.9	-0.2	8.9	7.2	8.7	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.4	65.6	0.6	63.8	64.7	64.4	0.6
Employment rate (%)	59.7	60.5	60.5	0.8	58.1	60.1	58.8	0.7
				Ontario				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	10,724.6	10,854.5	10,863.8	139.2	10,724.6	10,854.5	10,863.8	139.2
Labour force ('000)	7,202.9	7,249.5	7,290.1	87.2	7,083.7	7,177.8	7,176.2	92.5
Employment ('000)	6,545.1	6,659.6	6,695.9	150.8	6,434.8	6,660.6	6,593.0	158.2
Employment full-time ('000)	5,296.6	5,374.3	5,394.6	98.0	5,156.6	5,339.9	5,265.6	109.0
Employment part-time ('000)	1,248.5	1,285.3	1,301.4	52.9	1,278.2	1,320.7	1,327.4	49.2
Unemployment ('000)	657.8	589.9	594.1	-63.7	648.9	517.2	583.2	-65.7
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	8.1	8.1	-1.0	9.2	7.2	8.1	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	67.2	66.8	67.1	-0.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	0.0
Employment rate (%)	61.0	61.4	61.6	0.6	60.0	61.4	60.7	0.7
				Manitoba				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	934.9	947.0	948.1	13.2	934.9	947.0	948.1	13.2
Labour force ('000)	650.1	654.6	657.1	7.0	639.8	648.2	647.4	7.6
Employment ('000)	614.6	620.5	624.6	10.0	602.9	616.6	613.6	10.7
Employment full-time ('000)	490.3	501.6	503.8	13.5	473.3	491.1	487.1	13.8
Employment part-time ('000)	124.3	118.9	120.7	-3.6	129.6	125.5	126.5	-3.1
Unemployment ('000)	35.5	34.1	32.6	-2.9	37.0	31.6	33.9	-3.1
Unemployment rate (%)	5.5	5.2	5.0	-0.5	5.8	4.9	5.2	-0.6
Participation rate (%)	69.5	69.1	69.3	-0.2	68.4	68.4	68.3	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	65.7	65.5	65.9	0.2	64.5	65.1	64.7	0.2

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
				Saskatchewan				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	785.7	795.4	796.0	10.3	785.7	795.4	796.0	10.3
Labour force ('000)	546.2	554.5	556.4	10.2	537.1	547.6	548.2	11.1
Employment ('000)	520.3	524.1	526.5	6.2	510.0	520.4	517.4	7.4
Employment full-time ('000)	428.4	431.1	432.4	4.0	413.4	422.6	418.6	5.2
Employment part-time ('000)	91.9	93.0	94.1	2.2	96.6	97.8	98.8	2.2
Unemployment ('000)	25.9	30.5	29.9	4.0	27.1	27.1	30.7	3.6
Unemployment rate (%)	4.7	5.5	5.4	0.7	5.0	4.9	5.6	0.6
Participation rate (%)	69.5	69.7	69.9	0.4	68.4	68.8	68.9	0.5
Employment rate (%)	66.2	65.9	66.1	-0.1	64.9	65.4	65.0	0.1
				Alberta				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	2,939.3	2,979.4	2,983.5	44.2	2,939.3	2,979.4	2,983.5	44.2
Labour force ('000)	2,152.8	2,150.6	2,183.1	30.3	2,131.0	2,140.3	2,163.9	32.9
Employment ('000)	2,010.1	2,032.2	2,053.8	43.7	1,985.5	2,031.0	2,031.0	45.5
Employment full-time ('000)	1,657.6	1,675.3	1,680.5	22.9	1,617.8	1,657.4	1,640.3	22.5
Employment part-time ('000)	352.5	356.9	373.3	20.8	367.8	373.6	390.7	22.9
Unemployment ('000)	142.8	118.4	129.3	-13.5	145.5	109.3	132.9	-12.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	5.5	5.9	-0.7	6.8	5.1	6.1	-0.7
Participation rate (%)	73.2	72.2	73.2	0.0	72.5	71.8	72.5	0.0
Employment rate (%)	68.4	68.2	68.8	0.4	67.6	68.2	68.1	0.5
Characteristics				British Columbia				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	3,700.7	3,755.3	3,759.4	58.7	3,700.7	3,755.3	3,759.4	58.7
Labour force ('000)	2,433.4	2,445.6	2,452.0	18.6	2,411.4	2,425.7	2,426.6	15.2
Employment ('000)	2,236.3	2,260.7	2,251.6	15.3	2,203.3	2,253.0	2,216.4	13.1
Employment full-time ('000)	1,734.1	1,732.4	1,744.6	10.5	1,687.8	1,717.3	1,695.5	7.7
Employment part-time ('000)	502.3	528.3	507.0	4.7	515.5	535.7	520.9	5.4
Unemployment ('000)	197.1	184.9	200.4	3.3	208.1	172.7	210.2	2.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	7.6	8.2	0.1	8.6	7.1	8.7	0.1
Participation rate (%)	65.8	65.1	65.2	-0.6	65.2	64.6	64.5	-0.7
Employment rate (%)	60.4	60.2	59.9	-0.5	59.5	60.0	59.0	-0.5

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

(3-month moving average, unadjusted)

Characteristics	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Annual Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Annual Change *
	Canada				Nova Scotia			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,470.4	27,790.2	27,815.4	345.0	775.8	778.6	778.8	3.0
Labour force ('000)	18,228.4	18,447.8	18,398.7	170.3	492.2	495.1	492.9	0.7
Employment ('000)	16,740.8	17,132.9	17,030.7	289.9	446.0	449.0	444.8	-1.2
Employment full-time ('000)	13,383.2	13,721.9	13,585.6	202.4	356.4	360.8	355.4	-1.0
Employment part-time ('000)	3,357.5	3,411.0	3,445.1	87.6	89.6	88.3	89.4	-0.2
Unemployment ('000)	1,487.7	1,314.9	1,368.0	-119.7	46.2	46.0	48.2	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	7.1	7.4	-0.8	9.4	9.3	9.8	0.4
Participation rate (%)	66.4	66.4	66.1	-0.3	63.4	63.6	63.3	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	60.9	61.7	61.2	0.3	57.5	57.7	57.1	-0.4
	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	100.2	100.0	100.0	-0.2	113.9	113.0	112.9	-1.0
Labour force ('000)	61.1	61.7	61.1	0.0	60.7	62.3	61.7	1.0
Employment ('000)	55.6	55.3	54.0	-1.6	51.7	52.6	51.7	0.0
Employment full-time ('000)	44.3	42.3	41.1	-3.2	39.9	43.4	42.1	2.2
Employment part-time ('000)	11.3	13.0	13.0	1.7	11.8	9.2	9.6	-2.2
Unemployment ('000)	5.4	6.4	7.0	1.6	9.0	9.7	10.0	1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	8.8	10.4	11.5	2.7	14.8	15.6	16.2	1.4
Participation rate (%)	61.0	61.7	61.1	0.1	53.3	55.1	54.7	1.4
Employment rate (%)	55.5	55.3	54.0	-1.5	45.4	46.5	45.8	0.4
	1250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	331.6	336.3	336.8	5.2	331.6	336.3	336.8	5.2
Labour force ('000)	234.1	233.2	234.5	0.4	234.1	233.2	234.5	0.4
Employment ('000)	219.8	218.8	219.8	0.0	219.8	218.8	219.8	0.0
Employment full-time ('000)	177.3	176.6	176.7	-0.6	177.3	176.6	176.7	-0.6
Employment part-time ('000)	42.5	42.2	43.1	0.6	42.5	42.2	43.1	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	14.3	14.4	14.8	0.5	14.3	14.4	14.8	0.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.2	6.3	0.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	0.2
Participation rate (%)	70.6	69.3	69.6	-1.0	70.6	69.3	69.6	-1.0
Employment rate (%)	66.3	65.1	65.3	-1.0	66.3	65.1	65.3	-1.0
	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	130.4	130.2	130.2	-0.2	99.6	99.0	98.9	-0.7
Labour force ('000)	78.4	78.2	77.9	-0.5	57.9	59.6	57.7	-0.2
Employment ('000)	69.3	69.3	68.2	-1.1	49.6	52.9	51.0	1.4
Employment full-time ('000)	56.0	57.0	55.7	-0.3	38.9	41.4	39.9	1.0
Employment part-time ('000)	13.3	12.3	12.6	-0.7	10.7	11.5	11.1	0.4
Unemployment ('000)	9.1	8.8	9.7	0.6	8.3	6.7	6.7	-1.6
Unemployment rate (%)	11.6	11.3	12.5	0.9	14.3	11.2	11.6	-2.7
Participation rate (%)	60.1	60.1	59.8	-0.3	58.1	60.2	58.3	0.2
Employment rate (%)	53.1	53.2	52.4	-0.7	49.8	53.4	51.6	1.8

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
Canada	16,887.2	17,145.3	17,214.5	327.3	13,630.9	13,835.8	13,866.9	236.0	3,256.3	3,309.6	3,347.6	91.3
NL	215.7	222.9	227.8	12.1	184.3	191.1	194.1	9.8	31.4	31.8	33.6	2.2
PEI	71.1	69.9	70.6	-0.5	57.5	57.9	58.6	1.1	13.6	12.0	12.0	-1.6
NS	447.9	447.6	453.8	5.9	359.8	366.8	366.3	6.5	88.1	80.9	87.5	-0.6
NB	357.7	354.1	353.1	-4.6	304.5	299.4	297.8	-6.7	53.2	54.7	55.4	2.2
QC	3,868.4	3,953.7	3,956.8	88.4	3,117.9	3,205.9	3,194.2	76.3	750.6	747.8	762.6	12.0
ON	6,545.1	6,659.6	6,695.9	150.8	5,296.6	5,374.3	5,394.6	98.0	1,248.5	1,285.3	1,301.4	52.9
MB	614.6	620.5	624.6	10.0	490.3	501.6	503.8	13.5	124.3	118.9	120.7	-3.6
SK	520.3	524.1	526.5	6.2	428.4	431.1	432.4	4.0	91.9	93.0	94.1	2.2
AB	2,010.1	2,032.2	2,053.8	43.7	1,657.6	1,675.3	1,680.5	22.9	352.5	356.9	373.3	20.8
BC	2,236.3	2,260.7	2,251.6	15.3	1,734.1	1,732.4	1,744.6	10.5	502.3	528.3	507.0	4.7

Employment - Actual (000's)

	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
Canada	16,541.1	17,087.2	16,877.0	335.9	13,184.4	13,645.2	13,426.2	241.8	3,356.8	3,442.0	3,450.8	94.0
NL	200.6	217.1	212.6	12.0	168.4	185.1	177.7	9.3	32.2	32.0	34.9	2.7
PEI	66.0	66.9	65.6	-0.4	51.4	54.2	52.6	1.2	14.5	12.7	13.0	-1.5
NS	432.9	446.3	440.2	7.3	341.2	361.3	348.4	7.2	91.7	85.0	91.8	0.1
NB	343.0	347.9	337.7	-5.3	287.7	291.5	280.3	-7.4	55.3	56.4	57.4	2.1
QC	3,762.2	3,927.3	3,849.5	87.3	2,986.9	3,124.7	3,060.1	73.2	775.4	802.5	789.4	14.0
ON	6,434.8	6,660.6	6,593.0	158.2	5,156.6	5,339.9	5,265.6	109.0	1,278.2	1,320.7	1,327.4	49.2
MB	602.9	616.6	613.6	10.7	473.3	491.1	487.1	13.8	129.6	125.5	126.5	-3.1
SK	510.0	520.4	517.4	7.4	413.4	422.6	418.6	5.2	96.6	97.8	98.8	2.2
AB	1,985.5	2,031.0	2,031.0	45.5	1,617.8	1,657.4	1,640.3	22.5	367.8	373.6	390.7	22.9
BC	2,203.3	2,253.0	2,216.4	13.1	1,687.8	1,717.3	1,695.5	7.7	515.5	535.7	520.9	5.4

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
Canada	2,897.0	2,851.2	2,875.2	-21.8	2,457.0	2,456.5	2,460.3	3.3	15.2	13.8	14.4	-0.8
NL	36.1	35.6	35.6	-0.5	27.7	28.9	29.1	1.4	23.3	18.8	18.0	-5.3
PEI	13.4	13.3	13.6	0.2	11.4	10.9	11.5	0.1	14.9	18.0	14.7	-0.2
NS	81.3	80.6	81.3	0.0	69.1	65.8	68.1	-1.0	15.0	18.4	16.4	1.4
NB	60.1	55.6	55.2	-4.9	49.7	46.8	47.5	-2.2	17.1	15.8	13.9	-3.2
QC	646.9	673.7	670.5	23.6	555.2	587.1	580.5	25.3	14.2	12.9	13.4	-0.8
ON	1,116.3	1,076.3	1,092.3	-24.0	913.9	900.1	910.6	-3.3	18.1	16.4	16.6	-1.5
MB	111.3	112.6	112.3	1.0	99.9	100.4	98.2	-1.7	10.2	10.8	12.6	2.4
SK	94.9	92.7	93.0	-1.9	86.8	83.1	83.4	-3.4	8.5	10.2	10.3	1.8
AB	356.9	346.6	354.6	-2.3	317.4	313.6	313.3	-4.1	11.1	9.5	11.6	0.5
BC	379.9	364.2	366.7	-13.2	325.7	319.9	318.1	-7.6	14.3	12.2	13.3	-1.0

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
Canada	2,696.5	2,721.4	2,679.2	-17.3	2,282.8	2,395.4	2,286.6	3.8	15.3	12.0	14.7	-0.6
NL	32.2	32.1	31.4	-0.8	24.0	27.0	25.5	1.5	25.2	15.9	18.8	-6.4
PEI	11.7	12.3	11.9	0.2	9.5	9.5	9.8	0.3	18.8	22.8	17.6	-1.2
NS	75.2	77.4	75.8	0.6	62.1	64.3	61.7	-0.4	17.4	17.1	18.6	1.2
NB	55.0	50.8	49.8	-5.2	44.3	43.5	42.1	-2.2	19.5	14.2	15.5	-4.0
QC	603.3	647.6	624.3	21.0	511.8	572.5	535.6	23.8	15.2	11.6	14.2	-1.0
ON	1,026.5	1,015.8	1,008.0	-18.5	846.5	877.4	844.4	-2.1	17.5	13.6	16.2	-1.3
MB	104.0	109.0	105.1	1.1	93.6	97.7	91.8	-1.8	10.0	10.3	12.7	2.7
SK	88.6	88.1	86.8	-1.8	80.8	80.2	77.6	-3.2	8.9	9.0	10.7	1.8
AB	337.4	338.1	336.9	-0.5	300.6	309.9	296.8	-3.8	10.9	8.3	11.9	1.0
BC	362.5	350.2	349.1	-13.4	309.7	313.4	301.3	-8.4	14.6	10.5	13.7	-0.9

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia**

Canada - Actual

	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Change*
Total, all industries	18,120.5	18,377.8	18,367.9	247.4	16,541.1	17,087.2	16,877.0	335.9	8.7	7.0	8.1	-0.6
Goods-producing sector	3,908.8	4,009.5	3,987.2	78.4	3,491.0	3,724.2	3,625.5	134.5	10.7	7.1	9.1	-1.6
Agriculture	294.9	305.2	312.2	17.3	271.9	278.2	282.5	10.6	7.8	8.8	9.5	1.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	336.3	349.4	350.8	14.5	302.8	325.0	320.1	17.3	10.0	7.0	8.8	-1.2
Forestry and logging with support activities	55.7	48.3	49.5	-6.2	43.7	39.8	39.8	-3.9	21.5	17.6	19.6	-1.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	22.6	24.8	24.7	2.1	16.3	17.3	17.4	1.1	27.9	30.2	29.6	1.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	258.0	276.4	276.6	18.6	242.8	267.9	262.9	20.1	5.9	3.1	5.0	-0.9
Utilities	146.3	146.8	143.1	-3.2	140.8	144.7	140.4	-0.4	3.8	1.4	1.9	-1.9
Construction	1,271.3	1,335.1	1,313.0	41.7	1,094.3	1,212.0	1,144.8	50.5	13.9	9.2	12.8	-1.1
Manufacturing	1,860.1	1,873.0	1,868.1	8.0	1,681.2	1,764.5	1,737.7	56.5	9.6	5.8	7.0	-2.6
Durables	1,098.2	1,084.6	1,064.3	-33.9	984.1	1,023.1	989.1	5.0	10.4	5.7	7.1	-3.3
Non-durables	761.9	788.4	803.8	41.9	697.1	741.4	748.6	51.5	8.5	6.0	6.9	-1.6
Services-producing sector	13,753.7	13,896.6	13,874.3	120.6	13,050.1	13,363.0	13,251.5	201.4	5.1	3.8	4.5	-0.6
Trade	2,831.1	2,819.1	2,778.0	-53.1	2,654.0	2,714.8	2,639.8	-14.2	6.3	3.7	5.0	-1.3
Wholesale trade	633.0	676.0	654.3	21.3	605.7	653.7	635.0	29.3	4.3	3.3	2.9	-1.4
Retail trade	2,198.1	2,143.1	2,123.7	-74.4	2,048.3	2,061.1	2,004.8	-43.5	6.8	3.8	5.6	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	810.9	909.2	865.9	55.0	770.1	869.7	821.8	51.7	5.0	4.3	5.1	0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,181.7	1,102.7	1,108.9	-72.8	1,131.1	1,083.3	1,084.1	-47.0	4.3	1.8	2.2	-2.1
Finance and insurance	833.5	784.1	774.2	-59.3	800.7	769.6	758.7	-42.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	-1.9
Real estate and leasing	348.2	318.5	334.8	-13.4	330.4	313.7	325.4	-5.0	5.1	1.5	2.8	-2.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,268.7	1,296.2	1,320.8	52.1	1,208.2	1,261.6	1,277.5	69.3	4.8	2.7	3.3	-1.5
Business, building and other support services	708.8	716.6	740.3	31.5	617.0	650.9	663.6	46.6	13.0	9.2	10.4	-2.6
Educational services	1,310.2	1,287.2	1,302.0	-8.2	1,277.8	1,262.8	1,271.7	-6.1	2.5	1.9	2.3	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	2,007.3	2,090.4	2,097.5	90.2	1,964.5	2,047.7	2,050.9	86.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.1
Information, culture and recreation	779.7	806.0	800.3	20.6	727.5	742.8	739.3	11.8	6.7	7.8	7.6	0.9
Accommodation and food services	1,125.8	1,112.4	1,082.2	-43.6	1,031.5	1,032.6	991.7	-39.8	8.4	7.2	8.4	0.0
Other services	800.3	781.4	791.7	-8.6	762.0	746.5	748.9	-13.1	4.8	4.5	5.4	0.6
Public administration	929.2	975.4	986.7	57.5	906.4	950.3	962.2	55.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.0
Unclassified industries***	458.0	471.7	506.4	48.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia** (continued)

	Nova Scotia - Actual**							
	Labour Force - '000s			*Annual*	Employment - '000s			*Annual*
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	*Change**	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	*Change**
Total, all industries	484.5	494.7	490.9	6.4	432.9	446.3	440.2	7.3
Goods-producing sector	92.8	97.7	92.7	-0.1	75.7	86.2	77.4	1.7
Agriculture	6.6	5.7	6.2	-0.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	0.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	15.9	14.0	14.5	-1.4	11.5	11.9	11.4	-0.1
Forestry and logging with support activities	2.4	2.6	3.8	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.9	0.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	9.4	8.3	8.2	-1.2	6.3	7.2	6.8	0.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	4.1	3.1	2.5	-1.6	3.2	2.8	1.8	-1.4
Utilities	4.5	4.1	3.8	-0.7	4.5	4.0	3.4	-1.1
Construction	33.0	38.0	35.2	2.2	26.7	32.9	29.1	2.4
Manufacturing	32.8	35.8	33.0	0.2	28.5	32.5	28.2	-0.3
Durables	15.1	13.8	13.2	-1.9	13.0	13.1	12.2	-0.8
Non-durables	17.6	22.1	19.8	2.2	15.5	19.4	16.0	0.5
Services-producing sector	380.4	382.7	385.2	4.8	357.1	360.1	362.8	5.7
Trade	77.4	80.9	82.0	4.6	72.2	76.1	77.1	4.9
Wholesale trade	12.4	13.6	14.7	2.3	11.8	12.5	14.2	2.4
Retail trade	65.0	67.3	67.2	2.2	60.4	63.6	62.8	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	19.2	19.3	19.1	-0.1	18.8	17.4	18.1	-0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	24.3	24.4	25.1	0.8	23.2	23.7	24.5	1.3
Finance and insurance	15.0	17.1	16.7	1.7	14.6	16.6	16.2	1.6
Real estate and leasing	9.2	7.3	8.3	-0.9	8.6	7.0	8.2	-0.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	25.7	23.2	23.9	-1.8	22.6	21.9	22.5	-0.1
Business, building and other support services	24.4	24.7	25.8	1.4	21.0	23.0	23.0	2.0
Educational services	41.2	35.5	38.2	-3.0	40.0	34.3	37.5	-2.5
Health care and social assistance	67.9	70.7	68.2	0.3	67.0	68.3	66.9	-0.1
Information, culture and recreation	19.1	19.8	20.3	1.2	16.5	17.8	18.0	1.5
Accommodation and food services	29.9	32.0	31.5	1.6	26.8	27.7	27.4	0.6
Other services	20.7	19.4	19.7	-1.0	19.1	18.3	18.4	-0.7
Public administration	30.7	32.8	31.5	0.8	29.9	31.6	29.7	-0.2
Unclassified industries***	11.3	14.4	13.0	1.7	-	-	-	-

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

**Note: For consistency purposes we are no longer reporting unemployment rates by industry for Nova Scotia due to issues with small sample sizes. In previous versions of this table (Table 4), any zero value (sometimes appearing as a dash) for an unemployment rate should not be considered reliable due to small sample size. Please also note that where the annual change in the unemployment rate has been calculated between two months and one or both contain a zero value, they should also be considered unreliable.

***Note: Due to issues of small sample size labour force and unemployment rate for Unclassified industries are not reported.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data (Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

	Unemployment Rate (%)				Participation Rate (%)				Employment Rate (%)			
	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Annual Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Annual Change*	Jan'10	Dec'10	Jan'11	Annual Change*
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.0	6.3	6.5	-1.5	67.7	67.5	67.7	0.0	62.2	63.3	63.3	1.1
Halifax	6.1	6.2	6.3	0.2	70.6	69.3	69.6	-1.0	66.3	65.1	65.3	-1.0
Moncton	5.9	7.3	8.0	2.1	65.0	66.0	66.0	1.0	61.2	61.1	60.7	-0.5
Saint John, New Brunswick	7.9	5.3	5.7	-2.2	67.3	64.8	64.5	-2.8	62.0	61.4	60.8	-1.2
Saguenay	8.3	6.9	8.4	0.1	60.1	57.6	57.3	-2.8	55.1	53.6	52.5	-2.6
Quebec	4.5	4.5	5.0	0.5	65.4	69.8	69.2	3.8	62.5	66.7	65.7	3.2
Sherbrooke	5.7	6.9	7.4	1.7	61.6	63.6	63.8	2.2	58.0	59.2	59.1	1.1
Trois-Rivières	9.7	7.6	9.0	-0.7	58.8	59.2	59.2	0.4	53.1	54.7	53.9	0.8
Montreal	9.0	8.0	8.2	-0.8	67.1	66.1	65.7	-1.4	61.0	60.8	60.3	-0.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.9	5.9	6.1	0.2	71.5	71.2	70.9	-0.6	67.3	67.0	66.6	-0.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	6.3	5.5	5.9	-0.4	73.3	69.0	70.0	-3.3	68.7	65.2	65.8	-2.9
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5.7	6.0	6.1	0.4	70.9	71.9	71.2	0.3	66.8	67.6	66.8	0.0
Kingston	5.4	5.9	5.6	0.2	65.3	61.5	61.6	-3.7	61.8	57.8	58.3	-3.5
Peterborough	8.2	8.5	8.5	0.3	62.7	60.0	61.1	-1.6	57.6	54.9	55.9	-1.7
Oshawa	10.2	8.7	8.4	-1.8	66.7	69.6	68.6	1.9	59.9	63.5	62.9	3.0
Toronto	8.8	7.6	7.6	-1.2	67.6	67.9	67.8	0.2	61.7	62.7	62.6	0.9
Hamilton	8.7	6.4	6.6	-2.1	66.6	65.0	64.8	-1.8	60.8	60.8	60.6	-0.2
St. Catharines - Niagara	11.2	9.1	9.9	-1.3	62.7	62.8	63.3	0.6	55.7	57.1	57.0	1.3
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	9.4	6.9	6.6	-2.8	69.9	70.4	70.7	0.8	63.4	65.5	66.0	2.6
Brantford	9.8	8.7	9.3	-0.5	71.5	69.9	69.2	-2.3	64.4	63.9	62.8	-1.6
Guelph	8.1	6.7	7.0	-1.1	74.8	68.0	67.7	-7.1	68.8	63.5	63.0	-5.8
London	8.3	7.6	7.9	-0.4	67.0	64.1	64.0	-3.0	61.4	59.2	59.0	-2.4
Windsor	12.5	9.3	9.1	-3.4	62.9	61.5	61.9	-1.0	54.9	55.8	56.3	1.4
Barrie	7.7	8.3	8.0	0.3	69.0	71.1	69.4	0.4	63.6	65.2	63.9	0.3
Greater Sudbury	10.3	7.8	7.5	-2.8	62.6	64.5	63.9	1.3	56.3	59.6	59.1	2.8
Thunder Bay	6.9	5.7	6.3	-0.6	62.0	63.0	62.1	0.1	57.6	59.5	58.2	0.6
Winnipeg	5.4	5.0	5.1	-0.3	69.4	69.7	69.0	-0.4	65.6	66.2	65.5	-0.1
Regina	4.4	4.2	4.0	-0.4	68.9	72.6	71.4	2.5	65.9	69.5	68.6	2.7
Saskatoon	4.4	5.1	5.1	0.7	72.3	69.0	69.1	-3.2	69.1	65.5	65.6	-3.5
Calgary	7.2	5.8	5.9	-1.3	75.8	73.2	73.0	-2.8	70.3	68.9	68.7	-1.6
Edmonton	6.7	5.3	5.5	-1.2	72.4	71.5	72.2	-0.2	67.5	67.7	68.2	0.7
Kelowna	9.1	6.9	8.0	-1.1	70.6	70.1	69.3	-1.3	64.2	65.2	63.8	-0.4
Abbotsford-Mission	6.9	9.5	9.5	2.6	69.3	67.3	66.2	-3.1	64.5	61.0	59.8	-4.7
Vancouver	7.6	6.7	7.0	-0.6	66.2	65.9	65.5	-0.7	61.2	61.4	60.9	-0.3
Victoria	7.6	5.9	6.3	-1.3	67.5	64.9	64.4	-3.1	62.4	61.0	60.4	-2.0

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.